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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH.

ANOTHER TRAIN CAPTURED AND BURNED.—The afternoon passenger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad was attacked on Friday, near Lavergne, by three hundred Texas Rangers, under command of Col. F. M. D. The rebels had several rails torn up, and when the train ran into the attack was made, several volleys being fired, which were returned by our guard, numberless about forty, who were conducting some forty or fifty rebel prisoners to Nashville. After the first fire from the guard they retreated to an open field, where they deployed, and kept up the fire for some time, when they were overpowered, and retreated, with all the men falling into the hands of the rebels. Two of the rebel prisoners on the cars were killed by the first fire from their friends, and several passengers wounded. Had the passengers not taken the timely precaution they did in lying on the floor of the cars, the loss of life would doubtless have been far greater, the bullets passed through the windows like hail. The train was full of passengers, embracing fourteen officers of various grades, all of whom were captured, and paroled to all who would accept them. Five of the officers took parole, we are informed, and the remaining few refused and were carried off. After the firing ceased the passengers were ordered out and everything of value on their persons appropriated, together with all the baggage on the train. The mail was a very valuable one, containing it is believed, the home remittances of soldiers who were paid off a short time in that section. The ground was soon strewn with empty envelopes and Adams Express packages. A safe belonging to that company was broken open and robbers of its contents.

After setting fire to the train, the passengers were marched a distance of fourteen miles, over a very rough road, at the end of which journey they were set at liberty. A large number of ladies were on the rear car, and were escorted to a farm-house by the rebels, where they were left to await the return of their friends. The whole time consumed in attacking and searching the train did not exceed ten minutes. The fright and confusion of the passengers, the ladies particularly, is said to suffice description. The rebel officers seem to have had no control whatever over their men, and it was not until the pillaging had been entirely consummated that they gave assurances that the passengers would not be further molested. The rebel soldiers seemed to attach but little value to the rolls of greenbacks they possessed, and regarded a large amount of postage currency they had taken as worthless. They paid enormous prices for trivial articles to the passengers. Inferior boots, hats, and other articles of wearing apparel were purchased at the most exorbitant prices in postage currency.

Our informant, Mr. J. W. Campbell, of this city, attests to the guard on the cars having performed their duty manfully, and with a view to the security of the passengers from their fire and that of the rebels. Eighteen of the guard were killed and several taken prisoners, the rest making good their escape. The train was entirely consumed when the passengers returned to it.

IMPORTING IRISH SOLDIERS.—One of the Liverpool papers gives credence to a report that Federal agents are coaxing away large numbers of Irishmen to serve in our army. The only proof that it offers of this accusation is the fact that a great many Irishmen are leaving Liverpool and Cork at this time for the United States. This statement, the New York Journal of Commerce says, is correct, though it in nowise justifies the inference drawn by the Liverpool Editor. Since the 1st of June, there has been a steady increase in the number of young and able-bodied Irish emigrants arriving at New York. But the reasons of it need not be sought in the far-fetched theory that the United States Government is importing them. It is found, when these emigrants land, that a larger proportion of them are going West, and the remainder are intending to try their fortune at trades and laborious occupations in cities. They are neither accompanied by recruiting officers nor by recruiting officers here. The persons employed at Castle Garden have no knowledge of any such operations on the part of the Federal Government, and they would be likely to hear of it incidentally if not directly. It is not improbable that, some time ago when new regiments were organizing and large bounties were offered for recruits, considerable business was done by recruiting officers in the neighborhood of Castle Garden; but neither the Federal, State, nor city governments had any thing to do with it. This business was managed solely by private speculators for their own behoof. At present, when recruiting has been nearly stopped by the withdrawal of premiums and bounties, and the government's prepared to raise all its future soldiers by conscription, whenever they are needed, it is hard to suppose that Federal agents have been sent to Ireland to import raw soldiers at more than the cost which they could obtain for them at home.

Ireland to import raw soldiers at more than the cost which they could obtain for them at home, to say nothing of the risk which would be incurred of becoming embroiled with the English authorities, and the disgrace which would be involved in the virtual confession that soldiers could not be enlisted in the United States. The story, so far as may be judged by all the known facts and all the probabilities of the case, is entirely without foundation.

It was doubtless invented to divert public indignation from the practical acts of sympathy which a small proportion of the English people extend to the rebels, by showing that the Federal Government has no right to complain of violations of the laws of neutrality while it is engaged in surreptitiously violating the English laws by those alleged violators.

THE COLLECTORS OF "STAMPS."—The National Intelligencer "claims it proper to state that the Postmaster-General has found it necessary to direct the seizure of collections of defaced postage stamps, and the arrest of persons engaged in their accumulation." The New York Commercial Advertiser says that this is so, persons who have already made collections had better hold them as little value, and perhaps devote them to destruction at once. It will be remembered that during last year immense collections of defaced stamps were made ostensibly for the purpose of manufacturing paper mache. The real object, however, was concealed. Careful handling and delicate chemical agents would soon restore many of these stamps and make them quite as good as new. It is doubtful with the intent to check a presumed fraud that the Postmaster-General has issued the order above referred to.

REEL TRADE ON THE RIO GRANDE.—The New Orleans Era of the 1st has a statement that a train of six hundred carts, loaded with cotton, was on the 25th, instant on its way to Brownsville, Texas. These loads averaged about six bales each, and probably conveyed not less than thirty-five hundred bales of cotton. This would be exchanged for warlike stores, blankets, ammunition, etc., which would be carried back by the same train.

Navigation on Lake Erie is now fairly open, all the harbors being clear of ice.

All of the parties, nine in number, who were concerned in the robbery of \$27,000 in Government securities, which were stolen from the safe of the Adams Express Company, have been arrested, and are now confined in the Adams Express Company's vaults in the office of Martin Henry. All but \$5,000 of the securities were recovered, either from the persons of the thieves or from places where they had concealed them.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.—Monday, April 13.—Ordered that the Sheriff sell the negroes Rufus, George, Spencer, George, John, Clay, Adam, John West, Charles, Edmond, Solomon, Eli, Elza, Sally, Andy, John Neely, Bill Wilson, John, Jr., Green, Isaac, Jowell, and Burrell, on the 27th of April, those having been advertised according to law.

Catharine Logel, appointed guardian of Henry Logel, Casper Winterstein Security.

THE FOLLOWING SETTLED ACCOUNTS were filed and continued three days for exceptions: Peter H. Antle, guardian of Wm. H. Mary E. Aneit, Jr., and Lucy C. Hardin; John Thorne, executor of Nancy Trueeman; Arthur Brown, guardian of Norborn A. Galt; F. Carrigan, guardian of N. A. O'Mara; and Edmund Snow, administrator of H. Snow.

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FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSHUA F. BELL, of Boyle.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES M. GARRARD, of Clay.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
THOMAS S. GAGE, of Franklin.
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hardin.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES B. BROWN, of George D. PRENTICE,
GEORGE P. DODEN, of Hamilton.
RICHARD KNAPP.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1863.

The able letter which we publish this morning over the signature of "Franklin" is from the hand of a prominent citizen of Tennessee.

Nearly a fortnight ago, we challenged the Editor of the Democrat, who was to be reckoned a friend of the Northern Democracy, to name so much as one acknowledged exponent of the Northern Democracy who endorses the position our neighbor occupies. After three or four days had passed without any response from the neighbor to this challenge, we renewed it, calling attention to the fact that our neighbor was resting under the challenge in silence. But all would not do. Our neighbor has rested in profound silence under the challenge ever since. He cannot be coaxed or driven to accept the challenge. He will not notice it. He tacitly admits, what is indeed the indisputable fact, that his position is not endorsed by a solitary exponent of the Northern Democracy.

But this is not all. We now challenge the Editor of the Democrat to name a solitary exponent even of the junta whose chiefs are Vandalligham and Fernando Wood that endorses the position our neighbor occupies. Will our neighbor accept this challenge? We shall see.

THE TRUE COURSE.—Chief Justice Caton, of Illinois, the distinguished Democrat whose letter to Gov. Seymour we republished several days ago, concludes as follows a sagacious and eloquent address to the Hon. John T. Stuart:

Kentucky is satisfied with Seymour's course, and thinks it good for me to have as yet not one word to say in his defense. But that message, and yet the pride himself unreservedly to support the Government in the prosecution of the war, while he condemns, in a bold and decided manner, all English action, and as I have before remarked, is in itself a clear and decided proof of his disloyalty. I hope our friends will give no countenance, by word or act, to the slanders of abolitionists before election that we are to be the war's fighters. Let us boldly proclaim that neither Mr. Lincoln nor his abolition advisers can drive us to abandon the war and our country, while we will fearlessly and to the end oppose and denounce all their acts.

This is unquestionably the true course. It is the only course that is honorable and patriotic. If we do not pursue this course, we must abandon the country and surrender to the rebellion. There is no middle course between these two courses. We do not see how any honest lover of his country can for a moment hesitate to do in favor of the former course. As Chief Justice Caton well says, Kentucky's illustrious statesman advises the adoption of this course, and Kentucky herself is satisfied with it. She is resolved steadfastly to pursue it. And she has solemnly proclaimed to the country, that she has no wanta which he is bound to administer to. His business is simply to hold them in subjection and protect them from outrage. Military men also complain that where trafficking is carried on in a newly-conquered province of the South, the spirit of speculation and money-making becomes so rampant that it will prove fatal to either. She will stand by the true men of all quarters at the ballot-box till the last gasp, and will strike till the last gasp, whether armed or unarmed, to submit to the constitution and the laws. Never will she consent on account of the misdeeds of the Administration to strike down the government in the presence of the rebellion and let the rebellion triumph. Never will she stab to the heart the government she embraces. Kentucky is no political Job, as some of her misguided sons would make her.

And we warn these misguided sons that the bad undertaking upon which they have again entered will prove as vain in the future as it has proved in the past. Kentucky will never surrender to the rebellion in any form; nor will she ever submit to the policy of the party in power. She will fight both in all legitimate ways until both are put down. She is irreconcilably hostile to abolitionism and secessionism alike; but she regards the overhumanity of the government as a remedy for neither. And most certainly she will never agree in any form to the overthrow of the government. The maintenance of the government is the basis of whatever Kentucky proposes to do. It is the great starting-point of her policy, behind which she will not permit herself to look much less to go. There she immovably plants herself, and offers her hand to the Democrats and conservatives of the North, invoking them to come up resolutely but calmly to the rescue of the Constitution and the re-establishment of the Union. With them she will unite cordially in hurling from power this weak and faithless Administration, and in setting the nation entirely right before the deluded masses in rebellion and before the world.

Who is there that opposes both abolitionism and secessionism and yet cannot honestly join in this righteous work?

Major-General Burnside has issued an order that all persons found within the lines of the Department of the Ohio who commit acts for the benefit of the enemies of our country will be tried as spies or traitors, and if convicted, will suffer death. This order includes carriers of secret maps and writers of letters sent by such conveyances; secret recruiting officers; persons who have entered into an agreement to pass our lines for the purpose of joining the enemy; persons found concealed who belong to the service of the enemy and all persons found improperly within the lines who could give private information to the enemy; and all persons who, within the lines, harbor, protect, conceal, feed, clothe, or in any way aid the enemies of the country. Gen. Burnside's order also gives notice that the habit of declaring sympathies for the enemy will no longer be tolerated in his Department; persons committing such offenses will be at once arrested with a view to their trial or to being sent beyond our lines into the lines of their friends; and it must be impliedly understood that treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated.

This looks like work in earnest, for General Burnside is not in the habit of issuing orders for mere effect. It has been too long permitted that rebel sympathizers should remain among us to act as spies and convey information to our country's enemies by such well-arranged systems of communication that it is almost impossible to detect and break them up. Neither should they be allowed to poison the air with their foul utterances of treason; if they do not like the Government which protects them, let them leave for more congenial climes, but while they are amenable to the laws of the United States they should be made to know that treason will not be tolerated. Gen. Burnside's order is comprehensive; the intelligence is entirely trustworthy. The symptoms mentioned in our correspondents are certainly excellent ones. Garde and Dog Fennel are no doubt at the bottom of our national troubles.

A correspondent, writing to from Tennessee, says:

The rebels are rapidly growing sick in this section, and are vomiting up all the "Geric" they have been eating so freely. The abolitionists are beginning to show names from the "Dog Fennel" they have eaten. Conservative Unionism is gaining daily.

This is cheering intelligence all round; and, judging from the high character of our correspondents, the intelligence is entirely trustworthy. The symptoms mentioned in our correspondents are certainly excellent ones. Garde and Dog Fennel are no doubt at the bottom of our national troubles.

For the Louisville Journal, to the masses who are in rebellion.

Permit one to appeal to you, who has been reared among you, and still lives among you, and has all his property and friends in the South. I have as yet no家 in the South. There is for the time being no家 in the South. There is my own beloved and native home!

What do you hope to gain by this? What do you hope to gain by this? I beg you to study well these simple questions.

Let your minds go back to the beginning, and review the arguments of the rebels urged upon you by the agents of the rebellion.

You were told that the United States Government intended to take your individual and State rights from you; to subjugate and enslave you, and establish negro equality among us.

For these reasons you were urged to secede and form a Southern Confederacy.

You were told that you had to fight under the Constitution and could peaceably secede upon your own terms.

You were told that the United States Government intended to take your individual and State rights from you; to subjugate and enslave you, and establish negro equality among us.

Like some of the infatuated mob of the French Revolution, this Atlanta affair was led by a bold-looking woman, who, pistol in hand, the head of shopkeepers, kept them at bay, while her companions helped themselves.

The high prices for the most important necessities of life, and the scarcity of provisions for food for themselves and families, and taking what was wanted by compulsion.

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